

And lo! upon the abbot's ear there fell

A mormur from the sea that rolled beyond

O you who fell because of treachery,

Were overtaken by the greedy waves

Into the great deep of the sea which roared

The hill on which the abbey stood; and then

The abbot's prayer and stilled the raging sea.

Across the place where once the city stood

The simple fisher-folk who sail among The reefs and sandbanks of that lonely coast,

Have seen, on peering down beneath the waves,

When from the distant north a rare wind blows

And, when the sea is tossed by troublons winds,

They move among the lonely, grass-grown alsle And clear, above the booming of the sea

So, in time to come,

And, when that day comes,

And shout of wind, their voices rise in prayer.

To come out their graves and chant a mass

For those who listened to the evil voice

For ages yet to come until the sin

Be all forgiven. For the wrath of God

Is not for always. Never prayer ascends

Stand flem upon the dev land. This shall be

Timt keep watch o'er the streets and quays

The monks shall rest in peace upon the hill,

And prayed for is at last forgiven by God.

a knowledge that the sin of those they loved

A NOBLE WOMAN AT REST.

Mrs. E. A. Rhodes died suddenly at her home,

sangus, Mass., on the morning of March 1,

1896, aged 63 years and four months. She was

te mother of our dear C.C. friend, Annie L.

Williams, who has always made her home with

her mother at the old homestead, and was a

woman loved and honored by all who knew

The heartfelt sympathies of the legions of

Workers will unite with those of the editor in

following morning sustained a severe heart

The following Tuesday the funeral was held

at the old homestead, conducted by Rev. F. C.

Priest, Pastor of the Universalist Church, of

which Mrs. Rhodes was a member. The serv-

ices, together with the singing of the quartet,

The flowers were beautiful, among the de-

signs being a pillow, with "Mother" in purple

immortelles, and an ivy wreath with clusters

of belietrope from the family; a bouquet of 63

white carnations from the grandchildren; bon-

quets of roses and carnations from the S, of V.

and L.A.S.: bouguet of calla lilies from the

W.R.C., of which Mrs. Rhodes was a member;

floral design from the Aid Society of the Uni-

Mrs. Best and daughter, of Stoneham, Mass.

in November, 1862, being one of the first to give

"Left with two small children, Annie L.

"I feel sure that all will sympathize with

Sister Annie in her great bereavement. Only

those who have had a similar affliction can

fully realize how lonesome the home is when

'The friends who leave us do not feel the sorrow

Knowing that when we wake upon the morrow

Being released from earth, should still retain

Who loved us here should on that farther shore

"Mrs. Rhodes was a dear personal friend,

whose loss is keenly felt, and I shall always

hold her memory dear, and know that the

MY FIRST OFFER.

By Scrapes.

girl of scarcely 17; while my slender figure.

short dresses, and hair braided in Chinaman

fashion served to make me look even younger.

a fine farm, a store, and several thousand in

cash. He is old-betwixt 50 and 60. He is

fat-a 240 pounder. He is a widower, and

like John Rogers, the father of "nine small

children," Harry, the eldest, being at that time

tiful little girl of three years.

questions in general.

than 45.

a college student of 20, and baby May, a beau-

I will remark, also, that Mr. K- is our

nearest neighbor. He and papa are particular

belong to the same church, vote the same

ticket, and agree perfectly on all National

In fact, the only difference of opinion I ever

knew them to hold was about a pair of little

pigs. Papa said they would weigh 50 pounds,

but Mr. K -- said they would not weigh more

I am fond of poetry, and I used to apply to

You think I am getting off my subject? No,

"Two souls with but a single thought,

"these two" the words from Ingomar:

Two hearts that beat as one.

Mr. K ---, my first suitor, is rich, possessing

When I received my first offer I was a school

world is better for her having lived in it."

Of parting as we feel it, who must stay

Lamenting day by day,

The one beloved face.

Remember us no more.

'It were a double grief if the departed,

A sense of earthly pain; It were a double grief if the true-hearted

and her brother, Augustus, this noble woman

did her best to get along, and that she made

a grand success of her life all can testify.

were touchingly beautiful, and largely at-

attack, which ended her life in a few hours.

Those sin grieved God-a token that His wrath

Has passed away. And men shall dwell in peace

Within the massive walls and 'neath the towers

A sign that all has been forgiven those

On the hill

And dashes up against the rocky cliffs

With deep reverberations. And the men,

A town of many quays and many streets-

A strange, quaint place and only visible

And clears the waves of shadows.

That God would stay the waters, and God heard

God's wrath was great and spared nor town no

The North Sea cries, and creeps among the reefs,

The abbot lifted up his voice and prayed

Upon the city of seven towers,

tolled in

mouths

Loudly for prey.

reached

manks

And answer given.

And four rich churches.

Christian resignation.

grove, New Jersey.

Trensurer, L. H. W.

and cordial hostess.

his lite for his country.

during the past few months:

tended.

The town of seven towers. It was as though

You have received the answer that you sought;

And when the Winter came a storm arose

God's voice has answered from the mighty deep!

And high winds raged, and great white waves

Until the towers themselves were not more high

And they who sought to save their lives by flight,

And swiftly sucked back with their hungry

And still the sea came on,

spoke; and all the monks fell down and cried;

lou's voice it is that speaks from out the sea!

EDITOR'S CHAT.

LONGFELLOW'S ADVICE. Effic Brayton, Ely. Ore., writes as follows to

the C.C. and L. H. W. upon the subject of culture, and how it is acquired : I have just been reading the "Experiences of a Professional Tour," by Mary Anderson de Navarro, and in it she describes her first visit

to W. H. Longfellow, the poet, at his home near In her own words I will describe the visit :

"The influence we each exert over every one with whom we come in contact, either for good or ill, is not to be denied. Longfellow's was only for good.

"Surrounded by the calm of his peaceful bome, it seemed as though the hand of evil could not reach him. Every conversation with him left some good result. His first advice to me, which I have followed for years, was:

"See some good picture, in Nature, if possible, or on cauvas. Hear a page of the best music, But from the town not one escaped-not one; or read a poem daily. You will always find a free half-hour for one or the other, and at the end of a year your mind will shine with such an accumulation of jewels as to surprise even

What good advice, and how like a book our minds are, a book filled with pure, white pages, which may be marred and scratched by wrong usage-scratched with indelible ink, which, though it may be erased, will leave an impression that will last, How careful we should be that none but

the best of impressions are left on these pages; The ruins of the abbey still are seen, impressions which will tell for good, and this may only be accomplished by inviting and A voice speaks from its depths and calls the then cultivating only the best of friends, those who will help you to nobler, higher aims in | For those who lie beneath the mouning waves-

Last, but not least, books. How great their | And met with treachery the trustful Danes. influence for good or bad. You can tell the Slowly, robes of glistening, shining white, character of a young man or weman by the style of books he reads. Ought we not to be very careful that our books and our friends are | This have they done for ages, and will do of the very best? Thus only are our minds fitted for the task of influencing and encourag. Of those who dwelt within the city's walls ing others to the standard of excellence attainable only through the constant effort of pure, | Unto His throne but it is heard by him

CULTURE AMONG THE L.H.W. Culture is the name given to that which pre- The waters shall move back and men shall see pares the mind to receive and produce what- Once more the city with its seven towers ever is good in morals or ethics; in literature or art; or whatever exalts the understanding and enables the soul to perceive the manifold wonders of the created world.

The uncultured person may read a book and find nothing in it; or he will throw it down with a sign and pronounce it a lore. The cultured mind will have a sense of new beauties on every page; and when the last page is read and the book is laid on the shelf it is with a regret that it had to come to an end. Culture is mind training; it not only enables

the understanding to receive and enjoy but to assimilate, recreate and give forth to others, Culture is only limited by the character of the mental soil which receives the seed, the watering of intelligence which follows the planting, and the frequency with which the nurturing influences are repeated.

As an example of culture among the Loyal Home Workers is given a poetic abstract, in blank verse, by Olla Bell Hotham, of a book by Jerome K. Jerome, "The City of the Sea." Whoever reads it will understand how thoroughly she has familiarized berself with true poetry in order to present the legend in correct poetle form, and with so much of the indefinable charm of classic English verse. A prize-book is herewith awarded for the peem.

THE CITY OF SEVEN TOWERS. By Oila Bell Hotham.

The long ago-the old, sad long ago Is full of legends quaint and tales that thrill The heart of one who listens while they're told At eve before a fire whose flek'ring light Throws shadows on the wall and fills the room With strange, fantastic fancies that cuthrail The senses of the list ner, and make real The legend that he hears.

'Twas long ago-So long ago we have forgot the count Of days gone by since those before the sea Crept up and up until, where once had stood A town of seven towers and churches four, The North Sen sobbed and wailed among th

recfs,
And set its feet upon the very hill Where dwelt, within their abbey, holy monks, Who looked upon the sea with saddened eyes, And viewed its desolation with exleved bearts And spirits sad, because they knew that sin Had been responsible for all this wreck Of what had been the chos'n abode of men.

And this is how it came about : Had prospered and grown wealthy since the time That Dane and Saxon had agreed to dwell Together, side by side, as brothers should, In peace in eastern Anglia. And so

The Danes went to and fro about the land

Where once they strove as focs. And on a night, As low the sun sank in the burnished west, Haarlager, a leader 'mong the Danes, drew near The town of seven towers with all his men. Their wives and children. And the townsmen

And gave them greeting, speaking fair the words: deome unto the town of seven towers; Time past we strove for mastery, but now Peace lies between us. Enter now our gates. Make merry with as ere with morning's light You go from us upon your way. Come in And break bread with us, and take wine with us.

"Firs," spoke the Dane, "your words are very Together have we striv's -c'en yet the stains Of blood he fresh upon our swords, the now We meet in peace. And now I pray you, sirs, To let us camp without your walls until The time shall come when, the old blows forgot

We shall make merry as men should who dwe! Together, side by side, within the Lounds Of one fair land. Take not my words amiss, I play you; we will camp without your walls," is still the people orged and to their words The abbot from the abbey on the hill

My children, enter, and in deed That blessings may fall on the land-that God May bless both Dane and Saxon. Enter now, And be as brothers are. Let no more strife Between you come, but benceforth dwell in peace."

Then Haaringer; "Father, your words are fair, Hold then your sinff sloft that on our path May, fall the shadow of the cross that is The symbol of the God you worship. We Will pass beneath into your city, and, Although your gods may not be our gods, yet That faith that is 'tween man and man, and com Not from one temple nor one creed, shall bind Us fest together in the bonds of peace And brotherhood. We will go in and rest,' And so the strff was held aloft the while The James passed thro' the gates into the town, And then the gates were closed and barred while

Who not long since had met as bitter foes, Feasted together, and together pledged Each other in the wine cup.

Then the Danes, The feasting over, laid them down to rest.

And io! an evil voice went thro' the town, A voice that murmured thro' the streets and said: "Now, who art these who lie within our gates" Were they not foes? Did they not strive with us For mustery? Are not our streets e'en yet Red with the blood of Saxons whom they slew? Now they are helpless, these old foes of ours. Let us upon them, let us slay them here! Now is our foe trapped—shall we let him go That sometime he may come and sorrow bring Once more on us and ours? Come, brothers, come, And let us slay them now."

And the cvil voice Was hearkened to; and none escaped their hate. And then thro' all the night the blood of them Who fell went crying at the abbey door, And loud and long it cried, and spake these words "I trusted you; I listened to your words, And thought them fair, With; ou I ate and drank; In you and in your God I put my trust; passed beneath the shadow of the cross You held above my path. How have you met The faith and trust I placed in you and yours? Your God alone can answer this I ask."

The abbot knelt in prayer and then arose, And lifted up his voice to God and said:
"O. God. Thou hearest this? Make answer, I am not. I tell you this merely to show you why Mr. K- is a frequent visitor at our home, and how he and I came to be so inti-

The incident, or accident, of which I shall speak occurred in a singalar way. I was at a church social at a little village about two miles from here. I had gone to the church in the afternoon. Like the apostle Paul I had journed on foot. However, I expected to ride home with papa; but accidents will happen, you know, and he failed to appear.

In this emergency Mr. K- came to my rescue. He gave me a cordial invitation to ride home in their family carriage. I accepted with thanks, but was horrified when he lifted baby May on one arm, and clenching me with the other, started. I walked along like a criminal in the hands of the Sheriff. We reached the carriage-a buggy for two. I was ushered into the conveyance. Baby May, soundly sleeping, was laid in my lap. "Two of them, I heard a mischievous young man exclaim under his breath. I was scarcely more than a child in size, and side by side with Mr. K --I must have looked even smaller. I know I felt diminutive, anyway.

The grounds were brightly illuminated, and one of the lights reflected directly on my face. The crowd turned to stare at me. My cheeks were surely crimson. Not a word did I hear, except the three already quoted. I felt confipunching the other half in the ribs to call attention to my embarrassment.

Mr. K- took up the lines and the old horse started off at a snail's gallop. When we got more freely. Baby May lay motionless in my lap. She was truly a beautiful little child, with long golden curls which lay out on the folds of my white

And still the waves dashed high, until they delicately-moulded face. The vehicle rolled slowly toward home. Mr. K- seemed in no hurry, neither did the horse. Mr. K- is not in any sense rapid. Old Dobbin may have been a racer in the early part of the century, but his laurels, if he ever won any, are faded by the touch of time.

I broke the silence-it had not lasted long-by suggesting that he make a prophecy concerning the weather. He predicted that it was not going to rain, at least not just then; for it "never rained until the moon got crooked | and to separate classes of people. This is very enough to hang a powder-horn on." Having | singular, and offers a tempting bait to antagexplained the weather-signs he proceeded to touch on more important subjects. Looking down on the little form in my lap he inquired: | "And what do you think of my little girl?"

"She is very beautiful," I replied. Somewhat coquettishly came the next question: "And how would you like to call her your own?"

I stared at him like an idiot. "Or to put it another way," he continued by way of explanation, "how would you like to call me your 'hubby '?"

What a shock! I had not received such a surprise since the day that my Sunday school teacher first broke to me the startling news that the whale had swallowed Jonah. I felt as if I were to meet a similar fate. I tried to speak, but my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth and I could not utter a sound. It was | ble with you that God should raise the dead?" the only time in my life that my tongue re- | Why incredible? Who is God? Why can He fused to wag. My heart beat like a bass-drum. I can never explain why; but it was with | what He is doing. Why limit Him? neither love nor joy. Through all this excite- I. THE WOMEN GOING TO THE SEPULCHER ment and agitation on my part, that child slept as soundly as if she had been given a dose of morphine.

In the meantime Mr. K -- proceeded to her place.

At this juncture my speech returned. "Oh, Mr. K -," I managed to say; "why should

"Why shouldn't I?" he interrupted emphatically. "I need a wife. It is just as cheap to get married as to pay a housekeeper. How can I find time to cook the meals, do the washing, and sew buttons on the children's clothes? want your answer right away. I will need you next Saturday."

I assumed an air of utmost politeness. "You shall have my answer," I replied, forcing a faint smile. "I like your children very well." -his face brightened-"and if I wanted a position as housekeeper I should be pleased to he C.C. and the hundreds of Loval Home consider your offer. But at present I think you would do well to look elsewhere." That was four years ago. Time has made me

the hope that Sister Annie may be given grace and strength to bear her great loss with true older, and, I hope, wiser. I am still single. I have had other proposals, but they were even The following committee, on behalf of the less romantic than the one described. Pictured C.C. and L.H.W., will prepare and forward proposals usually show the suitor on his knees, resolutions; Olla Bell Hotham, Pittsburg; Leobut I have never yet had a single suitor who nora Rivers, Vermont; and M. Warner Harrisked sacrificing the knees of his jeans for my heart and hand. Mrs. Rhodes retired on the night of Feb. 29 in her usual health, but upon awakening the

Now, Brother Amos, this is sprely a repudiation of your arguments for single blessedness. "A burnt child dreads the fire," did you say? Well, that widower could not have been so badly scorched in his first choice, or he would never have dared to propose to a second live

CONVERSATION CLUB.

The Girl on the Farm-My First Offer, and Varied Notes and Chronicles. OUR ROLL-CALL.

IThe letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.1

S. E. Harlan, v.s., Harlam, Ind.; H. G. Shaw, wife of a veteran, and L. E. Shaw, v.d., Garrison, Iowa; John G. Soldner, v.s. Co. A. 16th Ill., Cashel, Minn.; F. E. Allison, Welcome, O.; versalist Church; roses and pinks from Circle 1. L.H.W.; several bouquets of roses, pinks, Lillie and Lulu Cherrington, twin daughters of a weteran, Pine Grove, O. Total, 15,325. and lilies from cousins and friends; and a OUR NEW MEMBERS.

basket of pausies and maidenhair ferns from The Conversation Club badge is of solid sil-The following tribute is from Mary L. Best, ver; its design a shield suspended from a bar-"Although quiet and unassuming, Mrs. pin in the form of a quill-pen. Letters N. T. Rhodes has been a very much interested C.C. C. C., with motte, Pro Patris-for our country. Price \$1; mailed from office of THE NATIONAL reader, and always ready to help in the various causes where funds have been called for, and TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

Lillie and Lulu Cherrington, enrolled to-day, ever willing to lend a hand. All who have visited the home of our Saugus friend will are sisters of Summerfield and Halstead Cherremember 'Annie's mother' as a hospitable | rington, enrolled sometime since, and daughters of J. S. Cherrington, a Union soldier. They "She was patriotic and loyal, and had a full would like to exchange autographs with C.C. knowledge of what the war meant, for her THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDAR. young husband died in an Annapolis hospital

Francis Kemp, Hazleton, Pa., one of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Calendar winners, writes beautifully of its use as an object lesson in the

"The Greeks were beautiful because their invironments were good and their lives noble; the Anthenians brave, because the emblematic principles of their country were kept ever before their eyes; so, the distribution of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Calendars, with the emblems of war, victory, honor, and glory upon one is gone never to return. How often these words of Longfellow have come to my mind | them, kept daily before the eyes of the youth of this country, will instill into the hearts of the rising generation a love of country and make them loyal citizens, so they cannot be false to any man."

LET US ALL STAND UP. By Effe Hand Let us all stand up for the C.C., And for our Editor, too, And for our badge of beauty, And principles so true;

Let us all stand up for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNG. And for our soldiers brave For they fought to save the Union, And to help Old Glory wave.

LOYAL HOME WORKERS. HEADQ'ES L.H.W., 5161 MINERVA AVE., Sr. Louis, March 26, 1896. Report No. 17.

If no protest is made to the admission of the following applicants for membership in the L.H.W. within one week from date, they will be enrolled in accordance with C., R. and R.: J. C. O. Redington, Syracuse, N. Y.

Blanche Tabler, Lima, O. Wm. W. Sexton, Irondale, O. Louis Grasse, Sheboygan, Wis. Annetta Markham, Eagle, Wis. The L.H.W should congratulate itself upon receiving the application of Comrade J. C. O. Redington, editor of the Acme Haversack. We shall always be pleased to receive such applicauts in the ranks, and accord them a hearty welcome. Col. Redington will do the L. H. W. friends. They are an excellent illustration of | honor and much good. In an early number of

> honorable mention. Respectfully submitted. AMOS L. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Flower Seeds Free to Everybody. Every lady reader of this publication who is interested in flowers should not fail to read the advertisement of S. H. Moore & Co. appearing in this issue, and take advantage of their most liberal offer. They agree to send their popular magazine, The Ladies' World, nine months for 30 cents, and give free to But alss! when the aforesaid pig argument every subscriber a mammoth collection of occurred I was compelled to drop that beautiful | choice Flower Seeds, including many novelties and tried favorites. It is a wonderful offer, and the concern is reliable.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for April 5, 1896.

Subject: The Resurrection of Christ. St Luke, 24:1-10.

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above... Preliminary.

We are to consider the resurrection of Christ. It was the 36th miracle performed by our Savior. It is the deed pivotal in the life of Jesus. As truly as we can declare of faith, so can we of the doctrine of the resurrection of vel cadentis"-the article of a standing or falldent, however, that one-half of the crowd were entertained. The Church must rise or fall as cher. He was doubtless one of the two men significance to Easter. This is the reason why Easter is called "The Queen of All Festivals." out of sight of the people I began to breathe No other than the Christian religion teaches the doctrine of the resurrection in any such sense as that which requires some connection between the body buried and the body to be occupied after death. And, since so much dedress and formed a lovely background for the pends on this doctrine, it has been the special subject of antagonism on the part of opponents

to Christianity. It is noticeable that the biography of our Savior differs from any ordinary biography in that it adds a chapter not met with in the account of any other human being. All biographies end with the death of the characters. But in the case of Christ there is an additional chapter. It gives account of our Savior coming to life again. It tells of his reappearance, after death, in human form, at different places onists of the supernatural.

All students of the resurrection should include in the subject Christ in his whole life. Consider who he was, what he did, what he claimed, and the resurrection was not only a congruity, but a necessity. Looking at the entire career of Jesus, and we shall find much less difficulty in admitting the resurrection. St. Paul had this thought in mind when he said, in his pentecostal sermon: "Whom God bath raised up, having loosed the pains (bands) of death; because it was not possible (consistent, congruous, a fitting sequel to the life of Christ) that he should be holden of it" (death or the grave) Bear in mind this is an important subject

Be sure and read 1 Cor., 15: 12-23. "Why should it be thought a thing incredinot raise the dead? See what He has done-

AND ARRIVAL THEREAT. St. Matt., 28:1; St. Mark, 16:2, 4; St. Luke,

'press his suit." His housekeeper was going to 24:1, 2; St. John, 20:1, 2-"Then she runneth leave, and he would then have no one to take and cometh to Simon Peter and to the other Disciple whom Jesus loved." 2. Time.

We find ourselves in the year A. D. 29, month of March, 20th day, Sunday, very early in the morning. The Jewish day began at six o'clock of the evening. When St. Matthew, 28: 1, says, "As it began to dawn toward day," it cannot be that he refers to the early part of Saturday evening, as the Jews reckoned. The time was, on the contrary, somewhat near sunrising. See St. Mark, 16:2. The dawn certainly refers to the beginning of the light part of the day Gen., 1:5. All the accounts teach that the women went early in the morning of the first day of the week, Sunday. St. Matt., 28:1, has, "as it began to dawn"; St. Mark, 16:2, "very early in the morning." St. Luke corresponds with St. Mark; and the language of St. John, 20:1, does not contradict the other accounts-"when it was yet dark." While day was actually coming, it was day succeeding night; night and day mingled; light combatting darkness. The very verse, St. John, 20:1, which states that it was dark, says, "seeth the stone taken away." Hence it was light enough to see. The expression in St. Mark, 16:2, is more troublesome-"at the rising of the sun." But the sun rises till noon. The idea of St. Mark is this, at the first indication of sunrising. This is evident, since in the same verse he says, very early in the morning." We may look over the eastern bills and declare for a long time before the actual orb heaves in sight, while only points of rays are visible, that the sun is rising. One looking toward the west would notice mostly the darkness, while to one gazing in the eastward direction light would be in thought. The Sun of Righteousness preceded by a little the natural sunrising. Christ is the Morning Star. Rev., 22:1. By the laws of purification among the Jews, a dead body could not be touched on the Sabbath (Saturday); but the women availed themselves of the very first chance next morning (Sunday). And yet Jesus rose from the grave even before their arrival. The exact time of the resurrection is not known.

3. Where. The sepulcher was not far from the place of the execution of Christ. St. John, 19:41, 42. Calvary and the Garden-the cross and the tomb-were but a little way from each other. A church building-the Church of the Holy Sepulcher-has been constructed over the spot, What was a grotto in a hillside is now a hillock elevated between one and two steps from the floor of the room into which the visitor is taken. A structure of vellow and white marble, 26 by 18 feet, is now built over the sepulcher. It is called "The Chapel of the Angel." The sepulcher proper is entered by a low, narrow door, necessitating one to stoop nearly to the floor to gain entrance. Once in, there is much of interest to the Christian. The floor and ceilings are lined with beautiful white marble. Forty-two lamps of gold and silver are suspended in that little grotto. At the right, about two feet high, is a horizontal marble slab on which, it is said, the body of Christ reclined, The tomb in which Christ's body was deposited was kindly proffered for the purpose by Joseph of Aramathea, who had it built for himself. St. Matt., 27: 57-60. Its dimensions admitted an adult to stand erect within it. St. Luke. 24:4. Such sepuichers were generally dug out from the solid elevated rock. The entrance to this kind of tomb was usually quite small and covered by a large stone rolled up against it.

4. The Women. The three women were those mentioned in | ver it coins is that which it has acc mother of James the Less, and Salome, mother of Sts. James and John. But there were other women. See St. Luke, 24:1. Joanna is named in V. 10 of St. Luke, 24. 5. The Women on Way to Sepulcher.

We do not know the number of the women, Early Sunday morning they left Jerusalem bearing spices, going to the tomb of Christ. It is clear they had no intelligent conception of a possible resurrection on the third day. They set out more fully to embalm the body of Jesus. Of a sudden, it occurred to one that there would be difficulty about gaining entrance to the tomb. The enemies of Christ seem to have had a clearer idea of the contingency of the resurrection than had the followers of Christ. Fear sees further than hope. One charge brought against Jesus was his declaration to the effect practically that he would rise again the third day. The Jews remembered that, and hence requested Pilate to make sure the sepulcher. The women knew that it was customary to have a huge stone rolled against the mouth of the grotto. While discussing the possible difficulty of entering the sepulcher they approached nearer to the spot, when at length they discovered that the stone had been rethe old proverb, "Like takes to like." They | the Acme Haversack the L.H.W. will have an moved and the entry to the sepulcher was open and exposed. Mary Magdalene was immediately filled with terrible apprehensions lest something had happened to the body of Christ, She turned right about, retracing her way with greatest haste to tell Sts. Peter and John.

6. Suggestions. 1. See the folly of anticipating ovils which may never be realized. St. Mark, 16: 3, 4. 2. Attentions to the dead are becoming. St. Luke, 24:1. 3. Women can be of great service to Christ

and the Church. St. Matt., 28:1. 4. Rejoice to carry good news. Run with it in your eagerness. St. John, 20:2. bath (Saturday) was the Jewish day for public | separate applications.

worship. The Jews were particular in its observance. They, in theory at least, avoided all improper work, etc., on the Sabbath. The embalming of the dead was not thought by the

women to be suitable for the day of rest. They waited till it was past. There is a suggestion here as to our attentions to the dead. There is so much of the manual about funeral occasions-they so break in on regular religious services-that we should study to avoid Sunday and select, if it be not impossible, a secular day

II. THE WOMEN AT THE TOMB WITH THE ANGELS. 1. Data.

St. Mt., 28: 5-7; St. Mark, 16:5-7; St. Luke, 2. Time, Place.

These practically agree with the paragraph above. We advance a little in time. 3. The Angels.

Sts. Matthew and Mark refer to only the angel who spoke. From St. Luke we learn there were two angels. He tells us they were Christ, that it is the "articulum eclesiæ stantis | two men. We understand by this, angels in human form. One angel is spoken of in St. ing Church. The acceptance of this doctrine Matt., 28:2. He is called the "Angel of the is the sticking point. Adopt this article of Lord," and he had superhuman power. He faith, and all that went before and all that is to descended from Heaven. He it was who rolled come afterward in the Christian system can be away the stone from the entrance of the sepulthis dogma of the resurrection is believed or referred to by St. Luke. These angels came to denied. It is this fact which gives so much | communicate as to the whereabouts of Jesus, and to arrange an appointment with his Apostles to meet their Master at Galilee. 4. The Women in the Sepulcher.

The rest of the women (Mary Magdalene had gone back for Sts. Peter and John) passed on, and, finding the sepulcher open, unguarded, and seemingly inviting entry, went within They met there two angels, who informed them of the resurrection and arranged for an interview between Christ and his followers. The women then set out to tell the Eleven Apostles, and on way met Christ, who gave them further instructions as to the proposed interview. The news was too good to keep, and on they sped to tell it everywhere.

Suggestions. 1. We have many assurances of the fact of angelic help being at our service. 2. The women sought a dead Christ. We can go to a living Jesus.

3. We need not go to Galilee to meet our III. THE WOMEN TELL THE ELEVEN AND OTHERS.

1. Data. St. Luke, 24:9, 10, omitting "Mary Magda

2. Time. It is yet early in the morning. 3. Place.

lene and.'

The Apostles were quite scattered, we may suppose, by this time. As the women met them here and there, they were told the news. It seems Sts. Peter and John first learned of the resurrection through Mary Magdalene. St. John, 20:2.

4. The Women.

This paragraph does not include Mary Magdalene. It is plain by comparing the three accounts that Jesus did not meet Mary Magdalene first. But St. Mark, 16:9, declares "he appeared first to Mary Magdalene." St. John, 20:11-18, gives account of Christ and Mary Magdalene meeting. Mary Magdalene was one of the women who first saw Jesus after his resurrection. The two interviews were separated by not more than probably 15 minutes. St. Mark simply wanted to state that Christ first appeared to the women, and Mary Magdalene is named because she acted so promptly in the matter of arousing the Disciples and announcing the resurrection. The women told the Apostles. The first declarations of the doctrine of the resurrection were made by women. We notice females have always held leading influence in the Christian Church.

> IV. EASTER. "Welcome, sweet Day of Rest

It is well the Church make the Anniversary of Christ's Resurrection a Day for specially exalted religious service, for demonstrations of joy, for the grandest music, for the most inspiring songs, for floral offerings. We are mortals, we say, but Easter declares we are immortal. Hopfensach expresses the Easter sentiment: My Savior lives !- and, through death's dreary

Now streams the dawn of day: The Prince of life to us with life is come! The grave has lost its prev! In death awhile He slumbered-Now wakes with strength to save :-No more with sorrows cumbered He left them in the grave!

Savior reigns! on high in glory reigns! His throne shall ever last! With power divine the scepter He sustains; His trials all are past. At death my trials closing, My soul with Him shall rest: My flesh-in hope reposing-Shall wake, with glory blest!

A SLIGHT COLD, IF NEGLECTED, OFTEN AT-TACKS THE LUNGS. "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

give immediate and effectual relief. OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

(Correspondents should write each question or s separate sheet of paper, give full name and adattention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Repties by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three

Mrs. V. H., Suisun, Cal.-Please state whether any service pension has yet been provided for service in the Indian wars of Oregon in the 50's? Answer. No; service pensions have been granted with respect to Indian wars only for service in those that were waged from 1832 to 1842, inclusive.

Mrs. E. M., Orange, Tex.; Subscriber, Commonwealth, Wis., and some others are advised that it is a rule of this column that not only shall all communications to it be signed, but that all such be signed by the correct name of the person propounding the question, as well as his or her correct Postoffice address. It not infrequently happens that we prefer to reply by mail, and when we do so, and a fictitious address is given by the inquirer, our answer is returned unclaimed, and is therefore consigned to the waste-basket. Our time is too valuable to be spent in this way.

D. C. N., Emporia, Ind .- Please answer the following questions, viz: 1. What per cent, does the Government retain for coining both gold and silver? 2. What per cent, is alloy in gold coins? 3. If the silverites should establish the free coinage of silver, would the Government coin silver bullion for any one free-i, e., for nothing? Answer. 1. The Government makes no charge for coining gold; the only sil-St. Mark, 16:1-Mary Magdalene; Mary, chase, and in the coinage of this it makes as a profit (seignorage) the difference between the 7. Defiled, 8. A town of England, in Middlesex. bullion value and the nominal value. According | 9. Lengths of perpendiculars drawn from one exto the report of the Director of the Mint there were coined from July to Nov. 1, 1895, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14. 1890, 90 standard silver dollars containing 69.61 ounces of fine silver costing \$63, thus giving a profit of \$27 upon a coinage of \$90. 2. Onetenth. 3. That is what is desired by them. J. W. T., Paola, Kan.-1. The widow of a

soldier marries a man who has, as it is subsequently found, a living wife; she contracts another marriage with same result ; can she not be pensioned as the widow of the soldier, her two subsequent marriages having been void? 2. What is the limit of property or of income that is held to defeat a widow's claim for pension under the act of June 27, 1890? 3. Is there a clause in the law that prevents a widow who is possessed of property from drawing under the old law? 4. Is there a digest of pension laws published? 5. Is it necessary in an application for accrued pension and in one for widows to duplicate the evidence of marriage and death, etc.? Answer. 1. She can be nensioned as his widow if she can convince the Pension Bureau that both the subsequent marriages were null and void ab initio, and that she renounced each as soon as she found out the facts. 2. At present it is held that a widow's title to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, is defeated if she is in possession of an income much in excess of \$100 a year; this is likely to be soon changed by statutory enactment. 3. No; under the general law the financial condition of a widow is not a factor in the case. 4. We know of none other than the pamphlet that is printed at the Government Printing Office for the Interior Department. 5. It is not necessary to duplicate the evidence; that testimony in the widow's claim for pension which proves that she is the legal widow of the soldier also establishes her right to the 5. "When the Sabbath was past." The Sab- accrued pension. It does, however, take two

MYSTERY.

[Every reader is invited to send solutions and offered. Definitions followed by an asterisk (* are of obsolete words. Address all cor tions to Puzzle Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]

ANSWERS TO NO. 226-JAN. 23, 1896.

222-Living pictures. 2199-Trial: Trail. 2200- G 2201- G ARA ABASH GRAND AMASSES GLOSSES ABAISANCE TRONSTONE GRASSWIDOWS GRASSWIDOWS INSTIGATE ASSAILANT BENDAYE SCONE EWT EWE 2206-Rotund; Untrod. 2203- G 2207- G PEALD FRANK PHRSHES TRAINABLE ARROSCOPE GRASSWIDOWS GRANNYSBEND UNCASTLED DKODARS KIBBLES SPOTS EWE END 2708-31 2209---HAH ADD TOZES PLIER TONAMES PALOLAS HONORARIA ALLOPATHY HAZARDTABLE IDIOPATHIES SERAPHS RATHOLE SIRKS SHINE ALS YES 2204-DEMIDOV 2205-BORAGES EROTEME OBAMENE MOLENES RAVENER I TERANT AMERICA DENARII GENIPAP ENECATE VESTIGE SERAPES

Authors of word-forms; Kenneth, X. L. C. R., Koseiusko McGinty, Rokeby, C. Saw, Eugene (3), in numerical order.

NEW PUZZLES,-NO. 235,

NOS. 2304-5-SQUARES. Pertaining to ambrein. This le the sort of definition That makes Alumnus smile. 2. A genus of rubiaceous trees

And shrubs, Species of which yield dies Yellow as peroxide Of hydrogen hair, 3. A seaport city in the west of England, And yes

By Jingo. 4. A ball Of minced meat fried, Familiar in seven squares And boarding-house breakfasts. 5. Pertaining to

A dictionary word,

Mosquitoes, ichneumon flies, Aphides, lithosians and dermestes 6. Idolatrous (a word as obsolete As the anti-obsolete agitation), 7. A light carriage with low wheels,

Adapted for bloomers -Kosciosko McGinty, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1. Lake of Mexico, in Yucatan, (Wore,) 2, Italian-Jewish physician; 16th century. 3. A species of bean with a long pod. (Foster's Med. Dict.) 4. River of Guiana; falls into the Orinoco. (Morse.) 5. Gasteropods of the genus Limax. (Stand.) 6. A verse composed of anapests. 7. Locust trees. -C. SAW, New York City.

> NO. 2306-DELETION. At twenty, wild is his despairo mustache has appeared Nor shows his chin a sign of hair-He cannot raise a beard.

At thirty, still he's in despair. And suicide is feared, For PHIMAL and of early care Bestowed by him with matchless skill! The crop has grown and grown, until

It is no more to him endeared For when he talks, as talk he will, His nose LAST, but his chin stands still-He cannet raise his beard! -SWAMP ANGEL, Rock Falls, Ill. NOS. 2307-8-HALF-SQUARES. (H) 1. A brownish substance sometimes found in

the blood in cases of jaundice. 2. Those who entreat. 3. Lateral pieces next to the sternum in the thorax of insects. 4. A name for two trees in the southwestern part of North America. 5. A country of Idaho. 6. One of the Pleiades, 7. Maie red deer, 8. A feminine name, 9. P. O., Coffee County, Ala. 10. A part of the verb be. 11. A letter. (I) 1. Sensitive. 2. A morbid condition in which the blood contains black pigment. 3, Embryos which have begun their development in the act of A slight convex swelling of the shaft of a column.

sixth tone of the scale. 11. A letter. -REX FORD, Alplaus, N. Y. NO. 2309-TERMINAL DELETION. The flattist bravely takes his stand To write a poem FIRST and grand, To write that all may praise his name, And thus secure enduring fame Throughout our broad and mighty land, With pen and paper close at hand He vainly strives to understand

5. A hired mourner at a funeral. 7. Betrays.

Why all his efforts cannot claim A pleasing lay. And LAST successive schemes are planned The muse's favor to command, Beneath his latticed window-frame A noisy hen with loud acclaim Announces to a joyful band A pleasing lay.

-COMBADE, Baltimore, Md. NO. 2310-11-SQUARES.

(To Sphinx.) 1. A Brazil root, in virtue like specacuanha (Coxe's Med. Diet.) 2. To press to something else (Stand.) 3. Makes fit. 4. Ploughmen. (Nuttal). 5. A town of Mantchooria, on the Soongarge. 6. A town of Italy. 7. A fine irridescent shell. (Cent.) 1. A villain, or tenant in villenage. 2. To deal n stocks or any commodity with a view to speculative profits. 3. A village and seaport of Sicily. Tomlin's Gaz.) 4. A town of Prussia, in Branden burg. 5. A nation at the mouth of the Indus. (Lemp.) 6. Waits on. 7. Neologism.

-A. DANDY, Brooklyn, N. Y. NO. 2312-NUMERICAL A wheel will sometimes 1 . 8. Which oil will soon allevia e A maiden that is 4 to 10, Is always fairer to the men. COMPLETE is ever finding fault, And murmuring without a hait.

-Maude, St. Joseph, Mo.

NOS. 2313-14-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. By that, 3. Ground,* 4. Caught, 5. Cale-sinter. (Stand.) 6. The possessive of who soever, 7. Appropriated, * (Stand.) 8. Determines. (Stand.) 9. A name for a rich worldling. 10. P. O., Breathitt Co., Ky. 11. A letter.

-PRIMROSE, Baltimore, Md.

1. A letter. 2. Aim. 3. A post-village of Blair Co., Pa. 4. Certifies. 5. To maintain. 6. Harbored. tremity of arcs of circles to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. 10, A nickname of Edward. 11. A letter.

—GI GANTIC, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

It has occurred to us that a very interesting and at the same time novel issue of "Mystery" may be produced by giving an alphabetical series of diamonds by 26 different puzzlers, the merits of the 26 combinations to be voted upon and the authors of the three receiving the most votes to be awarded prizes. We name the list of puzzlers from whom we hope to receive the respective letters of the series, and shall be obliged if each will respond at the earliest possible moment, marking his diamond "For special series." Those named who do not feel like complying will kindly notify us at once, that other names may be substituted. The list is as follows: A, Rex Ford; B, Remardo; C, Eugene; D. Kosciusko McGinty; E. C. Saw; F. Rokeby; G. Gi Gantic; H. Maud Lynn; I. Sphinx; J. Phil Down; K. J. E. W.; L. Areanus; M. Alumnus; N. Primrose; O, A. Dandy; P, Dan D. Lyon; Q. H. S. Nut; R. Swamp Angel; S. Mazy Masker; T. Kenneth; U. Stocles; V. Guardineer; W. Pallas; X. L. C. R.; Y. Cloves; Z. Tunste. We have tried to select those upon whom we feel we can count to make the proposed issue a big success, and if there are many withdrawals we shall feel disappointed. The prizes for diamonds which receive the three largest numbers of votes will be: 1, "Mystery and "The Enigma" one year each; 2. "Mystery" one year: 3. "The Enigma" five years. This idea, by which the best combinations are to be named by vote, is eminently fair, and the 26 diamonds received should be the best collection ever seen to-gether.—Brother Nut has found it necessary to again write against space, and straightway arraigns us for upholding the League in the Elbert matter. If he does not think the League "severely censured Elbert" (and to doubt it would be to doubt his good judgment), we really see no reason why he should have taken exception to what was published herein. Writing against space seems to cover Snow's 3-26-'96.

R. O. CHESTER. | only lately been detected.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Corn Smut. There is no satisfactory way of preventing the occurrence of smut upon corn. It can be prevented from spreading by going through the field, picking off the bunches of smut, and burying or burning them. Dipping the seed in water at a temperature of 130° does not injure the germ, but neither does it prevent the smut in the case of corn. The case is different with the other cereals. The smut of oats, wheat, barley, and rye can be almost completely prevented by the "Jensen hot-water treatment," which consists in dipping the seed for 10 minutes in water maintained at a temperature of 132° F.

New Varieties of Fruits. In the report of the Committee on Foreign Fruits, of the New York Horticultural Society, the following were mentioned as of especial value for trial, viz: Auguste Mignard pear, ripening with Duchesse; Chretian Fred Baudry, a late Winter pear; Olivier des Serres, another late Winter pear of good keeping qualities; Prince Napoleon, ripening in February and March; Triomphe de Vienne, ripening with Bartlett, but of better quality; Grand Duke, a late plum as large as Bradshaw and entirely free from rot, one of the best for market, ripening in September; Superlative, a fine red raspberry of large size and conical shape. handsome, and surpassing all other existing sorts of its class.

Mixing Manures.

It very rarely pays to buy different kinds of chemicals to mix together, unless it can be done on a large scale. A little makes more bother than the profit will be from using the fertilizers thus mixed. But as stable manure is often deficient in mineral plant food, it will pay to buy phosphate and potash to mix with it. The mineral fertilizer thus used is much more effective than if applied alone.

Purchasing Spraying Outfits. Farmers who have not secured outfits for spraying their orchards should do so early in the season. The first spraying ought to be done before the leaves are out, especially for fungous diseases. The spray can then be made quite strong without danger of injury to the leaf. Besides as the fungus attacks the leaves while they are small and tender, un'ess its spores have been killed before, a great deal of damage will be done before the late spraying reaches and destroy

farm work, promptness is an important factor of success. Something About Alfalfa. Alfalfa seed weigh 60 pounds to the

it. In spraying orchards, as in most oth

bushel. For a hay crop sow 24 to 30 pounds per acre. For a crop of seed sow 14 to 18 pounds per acre. Sow clean seed. North of the latitude of Washington, D. C., sow alfalfa in the Spring as soon as the ground is warm-from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills or broadcast, In the South and Southwest and in California sow alfalfa in Spring or Autumn. Sow in drills. In the South sow in drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and cultivate the first season. Do not cover the seed too deen. Alfalfa does not obtain maturity until the third or fourth year; therefore, do not sow it expecting to get the best results in less than that time. Alfalfa grows best on a deep. sandy loam, underlaid by a loose and permeable subsoil. It will not grow if there is an excess of water in the soil. The land must be well drained. Alfalfa is a deep feeder. Plow the land thoroughly; the deeper the better. Alfalfa thrives best in the soils containing lime, potash, and magnesium. It does not grow well in soils containing an excess of iron, or where lime is wholly absent. Cut for hay when the first flowers appear. If cut in full bloom the hay will be woody and less nutritious. Cut generation. 4. A station of the Jersey City & Ai- for seed when the middle clusters of seed bany R. R., 21 miles north of Jersey City, N. J. 5. | pods are dark brown. To make alfalfa hay cut in the forenoon and let it wilt; then P. O., Franklin County, Kan. 9. Twice. 10. The rake into windrows. It should be cured in windrows and cocks, and stacked up or put in barns with as little handling as possible. Great care is required in order to get it in stack before the leaves become too dry and brittle. The leaves are the most palatable and nutritious parts of the hay. Cover the stacks with caps. This will prevent loss by molding when it rains. In the arid regions, where irrigation is practiced, put water on the field before sowing the seed, and immediately after cutting each crop of hay. It is not safe to posture either cattle or sheep on alfalfa, as they are liable to bloat when it is fed green. Feed them the hay, or practice soiling. There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pasture them on alfalfa. One acre will furnish pasturage for from 10 to 20 hogs per season. Horses can be pastured on alfalfa. There is no better hay for work animals, or for young, growing stock.

Farm Notes. In oats tests at the Indiana Station with 21 varieties eight pecks per acre drilled or 10 pecks broadcast gave better results than any greater or less quantity of seed; horse manure was profitable, but no commercial fertilizer used on oats returned any profit.

Rape has come into general use in those sections where sheep-raising is an industry. Two or three crops can be grown in a year if it is pastured while it is young. It can be used in about a month or six weeks from the time the seed is sown. The dwarf varieties are preferred. Sheep thrive upon it, provided they are also given a small allowance of grain.

The easter-bean plant is one of the most beautiful and ornamental that can be grown. Raise them in boxes or in the hotbed, and plant them in the open air after danger of frost is over. They require very rich soil, and there is no danger of giving too much manure. With good care they will grow high as six feet during the Summer.

A cold frame is more serviceable than a hothed, because it can be constructed more easily and at less cost, giving greater space for early plants. A simple box, filled with rich earth and manure, is sufficient, and at night it may be covered with boards or an old carpet. The hotbed is used during cold weather, the plants being transferred to the cold frame later, when the weather is milder. The cold frame serves admirably for keeping the early plants until they can be transplanted to the open air.

The way to secure early melons, squashes, and sweet corn is to plant the seids on a piece of thick sod, in a cold frame, and transplant sod and plants in the open ground as soon as the season permits. In this manner the roots will not be disturbed and the plants will not be checked in growth. It is very difficult to transplant melons successfully without the sods, as they seldom thrive if their roots are disturbed. Have the ground ready and well manured before transplanting, so as to permit of no delay.

> A Cannibal Plant. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

One of the most carious enemies of British fresh-water fishes is a small floating waterreed-the bladder-wort. Along its branches are a number of small green vesicles or bladders, which, being furnished with tiny jaws, seize upon the little fish, which are assimilated into its substance. This is a subtle poncher, the true character of which has